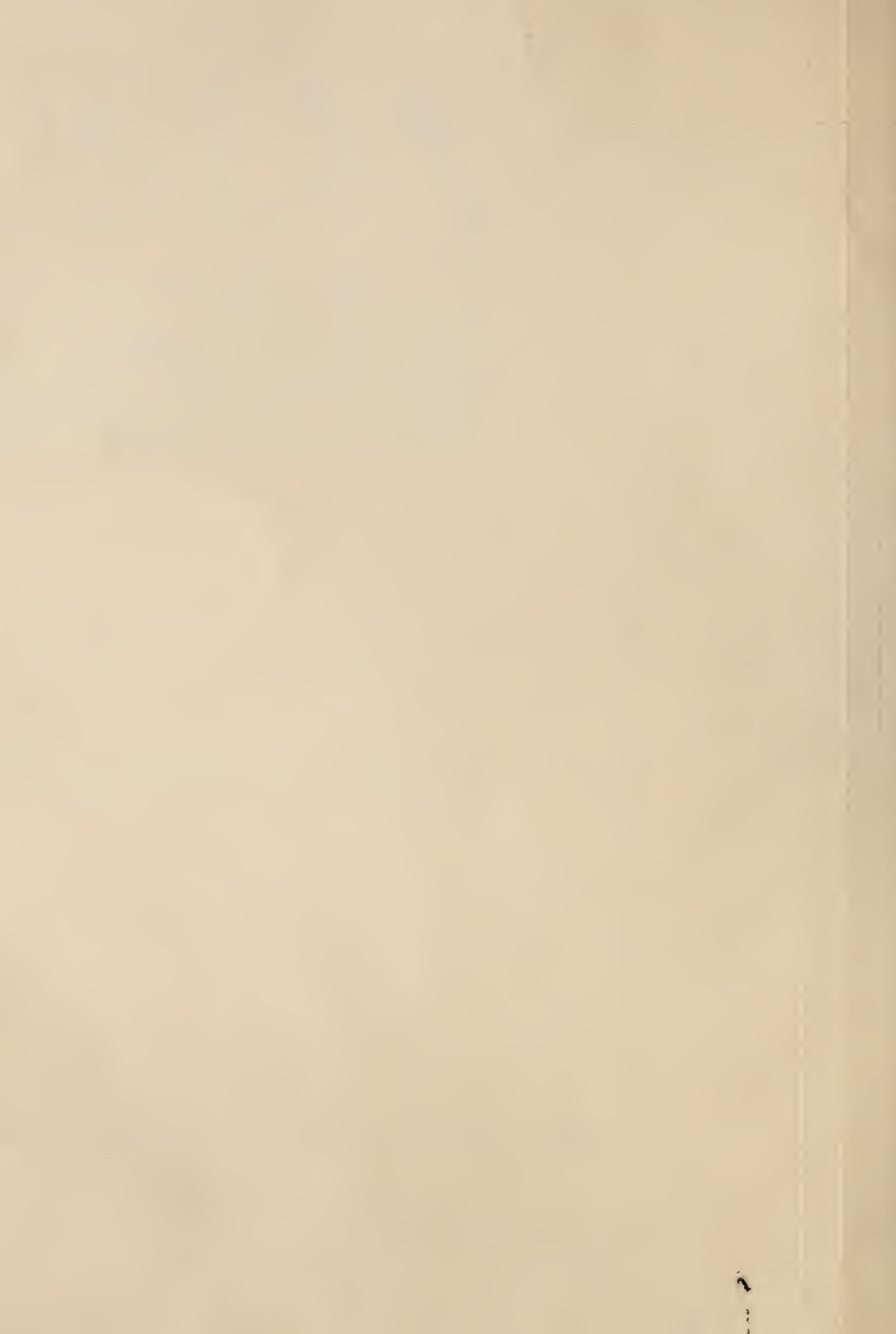


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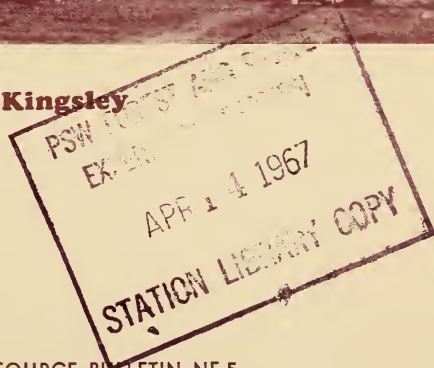
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# **PULPWOOD PRODUCTION in the Northeast 1964**



**by Neal P. Kingsley**



**U. S. FOREST SERVICE RESOURCE BULLETIN NE-5  
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**NORTHEASTERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION, UPPER DARBY, PA.  
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RICHARD D. LANE, DIRECTOR**

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# **PULPWOOD PRODUCTION in the Northeast 1964**

## **Second Annual Survey**

**T**HIS is a report on the second in a series of annual surveys of pulpwood production in the 12 Northeastern States — Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia.

This survey was conducted by means of a mail questionnaire sent to woodpulp mills in ten of the Northeastern States and two provinces of Canada. Data for production of pulpwood in Maine and Vermont were supplied by the forestry agencies of those states. In all, this report is a compilation of data from the 71 woodpulp mills and wood-chipping plants that consume or produce the Northeast's pulpwood.

This second annual survey of pulpwood production in the Northeast showed a gain of 4.6 percent over the 1963 production. The production of all material used in the manufacture of woodpulp amounted to 4,508,900 cords. Production of round pulpwood rose from 3.5 percent to 4,128,200 cords. The production of wood-industry byproducts rose 16 percent from 1963. This increase was accounted for by a sharp gain in wood-chip production, coupled with a substantial increase in the production of other forms of wood-industry byproducts.

# Round Pulpwood Production

Production of round pulpwood rose from 3,990,000 cords in 1963 to 4,128,200 cords in 1964 (table 1). This represents an increase of 138,200 cords. Receipts of round pulpwood by wood-pulp mills in the Northeast increased from 4,217,100 cords in 1963 to 4,527,400 cords in 1964. These receipts include round pulpwood produced outside of the 12-state area (table 4). Thus the Northeast in 1964 produced 91 percent of the round pulpwood received by northeastern woodpulp mills.

Among the states, Maine led again in round pulpwood production with 2,242,800 cords—54 percent of the region's total output (table 1). Maine's 1964 total is a gain of 4 percent over its 1963 total of 2,150,600 cords. Once again, Pennsylvania placed second with 575,500 cords and also widened its lead over New York, which produced 366,100 cords. Pennsylvania produced 14 percent of the region's total while New York contributed 11 percent. In 1963, the production was 13 and 10 percent respectively. Pennsylvania's widening lead over New York was primarily the result of a 12-percent drop in round pulpwood production in New York while Pennsylvania gained 12 percent over 1963. West Virginia again held fourth position with 314,300 cords. This is a gain of 14,100 cords, 5 percent, over 1963. As in 1963, these four states produced approximately 85 percent of the 12-state total.

Four states showed outstanding gains in production. Rhode Island, the twelfth ranking producer, registered a 29-percent gain over 1963 production. Delaware showed a 21-percent gain over 1963, but remained in ninth place. Connecticut remained in eleventh position, but increased its total by 15 percent. Maryland had a 10-percent increase in round pulpwood production; and it now ranks sixth in production, the position held by Vermont in 1963.

While these increases are lost in the regional total, they are significant in the states in which they occur. Such sudden sub-



stantial increases could have a significant effect on the timber economy of the state.

Seventeen counties in the Northeast produced more than 50,000 cords of round pulpwood in 1964 (tables 5 through 16 and figure 1). Eleven of these counties are in Maine, 3 in Pennsylvania, and 1 each in New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont. By comparison, 15 counties produced more than 50,000 cords in 1963. The 11 counties in Maine produced more than 50,000 cords in 1963, as did Coos County, New Hampshire, and Essex County, Vermont. Changes occurred, however, in New York and Pennsylvania.

In New York, Essex County was the only county to produce more than 50,000 cords in 1964—56,400 cords as compared with 41,300 cords in 1963. The big New York producers of 1963, Hamilton and St. Lawrence Counties, dropped to 41,200 cords and 33,900 cords respectively in 1964. Three of Pennsylvania's 67 counties exceeded the 50,000-cord mark in 1964. These were Clearfield—60,000 cords, Bedford—57,000 cords, and Huntingdon—54,500 cords.

The county with the highest production was Aroostook County, Maine, which produced 441,700 cords of round pulpwood in 1964. This total is more than the New York State total. In fact, Aroostook County's total production is nearly 11 percent of the combined 12-state total. Aroostook County exceeded the next highest producer, Somerset County, Maine, by 79,300 cords. Somerset County produced 362,400 cords of roundwood in 1964.

A look at the map (fig. 1) puts Aroostook County's lead in perspective. Aroostook County is larger in area than Connecticut and nearly as big as Massachusetts. Moreover, the second-place county, Somerset, is larger than Delaware and nearly as large as Connecticut. When viewed in this light, it is doubtful that these two counties would fare as well if the comparison were made on the basis of round pulpwood harvest per acre of commercial forest land.

Softwood species accounted for 58 percent of the total round pulpwood production (table 1). Once again, the spruce and fir species group provided the highest percentage of the softwood

total—72 percent. Four States—Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont—were the only spruce-fir producing states in the region, the same as for 1963. Among the hardwood species groups, the other hardwood<sup>1</sup> group was again the leader, even though an additional species group, oak and hickory had been added to the hardwood category. In Pennsylvania, oak and hickory accounted for 231,400 cords—the highest volume of any state. Other hardwoods accounted for 247,200 cords in Pennsylvania, exceeding oak and hickory by 7 percent. In West Virginia, the other hardwoods barely exceeded the oak and hickory group.

Four States—Maine, New Hampshire, New York, and Vermont—reported no oak and hickory pulpwood production. Undoubtedly some oak and hickory was cut for pulpwood in these states. However, it was probably reported with the other hardwood group by the reporting mill since the total was too small to warrant segregating.

## **Wood Chips and Miscellaneous Byproducts**

In addition to round pulpwood, woodpulp mills also consume various byproducts of other wood-using industries. An increasingly important source of raw material for woodpulp mills is the slabs and edgings produced by sawmills. With the advent of sawlog debarkers it has become possible to debark and chip this material for use by pulpmills. Nearly all of the chips produced in the Northeast are produced from slabs and edgings.

Another, although presently minor, source of raw material is other types of wood-industry byproducts. This material consists of a variety of items. It may be post or pole trimmings, veneer cores, or many other forms of scrap material that would be considered waste by the producer. The most common miscellaneous byproducts are veneer cores.

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<sup>1</sup> Other hardwoods include all hardwoods other than aspen, yellow-poplar, the oaks, and the hickories.



Wood chip production for shipment to woodpulp mills in the Northeast totaled 370,600 cords in 1964 (table 2). This was an increase of 9 percent (54,400 cords) from 1963. Production of softwood chips fell from 197,300 cords in 1963 to 175,100 cords in 1964. The hardwood chip total rose from 118,900 cords in 1963 to 195,500 cords in 1964—an increase of 64 percent. Production of chips increased in 6 states and decreased in 2; and 4 states did not produce wood chips.

The use of miscellaneous wood industry byproducts in the manufacture of woodpulp showed a sharp increase from 1963 (table 3). The use of byproducts, 10,200 cords in 1964, tripled the 1963 production. New Hampshire, which did not convert any byproducts into woodpulp in 1963, accounted for most of the increase with 6,800 cords. Vermont doubled its 1963 production to add 1,200 cords to the 1964 total. New Jersey, the leading producer in 1963 with 2,400 cords, fell to second place in 1964 with 2,100 cords. Of the total 10,200 cords, 90 percent was hardwood in 1964, while in 1963, 35 percent produced was hardwood.



Table 1.—Round pulpwood production in the Northeast, by state and species group, 1964

State	Softwood			Hardwood				All species	
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hard-woods		Total
Connecticut	—	5.4	3.0	8.4	—	6.2	3.5	9.7	18.1
Delaware	—	—	31.7	31.7	—	.1	.2	.3	32.0
Maine	1,444.3	179.4	58.6	1,682.3	80.2	—	480.3	560.5	2,242.8
Maryland	—	—	72.0	72.0	—	39.3	40.4	79.7	151.7
Massachusetts	—	—	11.2	11.2	—	4.6	9.1	13.7	24.9
New Hampshire	95.4	9.1	3.8	108.3	2.3	—	75.0	77.3	185.6
New Jersey	—	—	41.9	41.9	—	15.4	—	15.4	57.3
New York	72.1	9.2	42.8	124.1	19.1	—	222.9	242.0	366.1
Pennsylvania	—	8.5	81.0	89.5	7.4	231.4	247.2	486.0	575.5
Rhode Island	—	—	4.0	4.0	—	4.5	1.7	6.2	10.2
Vermont	105.9	4.1	4.2	114.2	3.8	—	31.7	35.3	149.7
West Virginia	—	—	109.6	109.6	—	102.2	102.5	204.7	314.3
Total	1,717.7	215.7	463.8	2,397.2	112.8	403.7	1,214.5	1,731.0	4,128.2

Table 2.—Pulpwood chip production in the Northeast, by state and destination and by softwood and hardwood, 1964<sup>1</sup>  
(In thousands of cords)

State <sup>2</sup>	Total production		Consumed within state		Consumed in other states	
	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Softwood	Hardwood	Total
Maine	84.9	6.7	91.6	77.3	6.7	84.0
Maryland	26.9	11.2	38.1	—	—	—
Massachusetts	1.8	7.0	8.8	—	—	—
New Hampshire	38.2	9.4	47.6	27.3	8.6	35.9
New York	14.2	32.7	46.9	13.4	27.4	40.8
Pennsylvania	1.1	29.9	31.0	1.1	29.9	31.0
Vermont	8.0	14.8	22.8	—	—	—
West Virginia	—	83.8	83.8	—	—	—
Virginia	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	175.1	195.5	370.6	119.1	72.6	191.7
				80.3	123.3	203.6

\* Less than 50 cords.

<sup>1</sup> The data presented in this table are for pulpwood chips produced, by state. They do not represent the source of raw material for chipping plants (sawmill slabs and edgings); nor do they include wood chips not used in the manufacture of woodpulp.

<sup>2</sup> States with no production are omitted.

Table 3.—Miscellaneous wood industry byproducts used in woodpulp manufacture,  
by state and destination and by softwood and hardwood, 1964

(In thousands of cords)

State <sup>1</sup>	Total production		Consumed within state				Consumed in other states			
	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Softwood	Hardwood	Total	Total
New Hampshire	—	6.8	6.8	—	—	—	—	6.8	6.8 (Maine)	
New Jersey	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.1	2.1	—	—	—	
Vermont	(*)	1.2	1.2	—	—	—	(*)	1.2	1.2 (N. Y.)	
West Virginia	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1	.1	
Total	1.0	9.2	10.2	1.0	1.1	2.1	(*)	8.1	8.1	

\* Less than 50 cords.

<sup>1</sup> States with no production are omitted.

Table 4.—Roundwood received from outside the Northeast, 1964

(In thousands of rough cords)

Source of production and species group	Destination					Total received
	Maryland	Maine	New Hampshire	Pennsylvania	New York	
Kentucky:						
Softwood	8.6	—	—	—	—	8.6
Hardwood	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8.6	—	—	—	—	8.6
Ohio:						
Softwood	7.3	—	—	.7	—	8.0
Hardwood	.2	—	—	2.3	—	2.5
Total	7.5	—	—	3.0	—	10.5
Virginia:						
Softwood	—	—	—	30.6	35.7	66.3
Hardwood	—	—	—	.1	.5	.6
Total	—	—	—	30.7	36.2	66.9
Total U. S.:						
Softwood	15.9	—	—	31.3	35.7	82.9
Hardwood	.2	—	—	2.4	.5	3.1
Total	16.1	—	—	33.7	36.2	86.0
New Brunswick:						
Softwood	—	163.7	—	—	—	163.7
Hardwood	—	4.3	—	—	—	4.3
Total	—	168.0	—	—	—	168.0
Ontario:						
Softwood	—	—	—	56.8	2.5	59.3
Hardwood	—	—	24.4	—	69.0	94.0
Total	—	—	24.4	56.8	72.1	153.3
Quebec:						
Softwood	—	17.0	18.7	—	37.6	73.3
Hardwood	—	—	22.2	—	29.7	51.9
Total	—	17.0	40.9	—	67.3	125.2
Total Canada:						
Softwood	—	180.7	18.7	56.8	40.1	296.3
Hardwood	—	4.3	46.6	—	99.3	150.2
Total	—	185.0	65.3	56.8	139.4	446.5
Grand Total	16.1	185.0	65.3	90.5	175.6	532.5

Table 5.—Round pulpwood production in Connecticut, by county and species group, 1964  
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood				Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total	
Fairfield	—	1.4	—	1.4	—	—	—	—	1.4
Hartford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Litchfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Haven	—	4.0	—	4.0	—	—	—	—	4.0
New London	—	—	0.8	.8	—	0.9	0.4	1.3	2.1
Tolland	—	—	.4	.4	—	.6	.1	.7	1.1
Windham	—	—	1.8	1.8	—	4.7	3.0	7.7	9.5
Total	—	5.4	3.0	8.4	—	6.2	3.5	9.7	18.1



Table 6.—Round pulpwood production in Delaware, by county and species group, 1964  
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood			Hardwood			All species		
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory		Other hardwoods	Total
Kent	—	—	1.1	1.1	—	—	0.2	0.2	1.3
Newcastle	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Sussex	—	—	30.6	30.6	—	0.1	—	.1	30.7
Total	—	—	31.7	31.7	—	0.1	0.2	0.3	32.0

\* Less than 50 cords.

Table 7.—Round pulpwood production in Maine, by county and species group, 1964  
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood			Hardwood			All species		
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory		Other hardwoods	Total
Androscoggin	4.0	2.1	13.0	19.1	(*)	—	14.0	14.0	33.1
Aroostook	352.7	13.2	—	365.9	52.4	—	23.4	75.8	441.7
Cumberland	5.5	1.3	12.1	18.9	—	—	32.6	32.6	51.5
Franklin	53.7	5.8	1.1	60.6	.2	—	37.1	37.3	97.9
Hancock	53.7	9.4	(*)	63.1	.1	—	7.0	7.1	70.2
Kennebec	12.1	6.2	1.1	19.4	.1	—	41.1	41.2	60.6
Knox	9.6	1.7	(*)	11.3	—	—	4.0	4.0	15.3
Lincoln	21.0	2.1	5.6	28.7	—	—	11.0	11.0	39.7
Oxford	42.3	10.7	9.2	62.2	.3	—	87.5	87.8	150.0
Penobscot	185.2	60.6	.4	246.2	14.8	—	92.4	107.2	353.4
Piscataquis	237.3	19.7	.3	257.3	11.3	—	25.8	37.1	294.4
Sagadahoc	4.3	1.0	9.2	14.5	—	—	2.9	2.9	17.4
Somerset	302.9	9.7	1.0	313.6	.2	—	48.6	48.8	362.4
Waldo	23.8	1.8	.9	26.5	(*)	—	32.6	32.6	59.1
Washington	136.0	34.0	(*)	170.0	.8	—	4.0	4.8	174.8
York	.2	.1	4.7	5.0	—	—	16.3	16.3	21.3
Total	1,444.3	179.4	58.6	1,682.3	80.2	—	480.3	560.5	2,242.8

\* Less than 50 cords.

Table 8.—Round pulpwood production in Maryland, by county and species group, 1964  
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood			Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	
Allegheny	—	—	5.5	5.5	—	16.2	17.0	38.7
Ann Arundel	—	—	3.2	3.2	—	—	—	3.2
Baltimore	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	—	(*)
Calvert	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caroline	—	—	8.3	8.3	—	—	—	8.3
Carroll	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cecil	—	—	.2	.2	—	.1	(*)	.3
Charles	—	—	17.5	17.5	—	—	.1	17.6
Dorchester	—	—	7.6	7.6	—	—	—	7.6
Frederick	—	—	.2	.2	—	.1	(*)	.3
Garrett	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	20.9	22.3	44.2
Harford	—	—	1.	.1	—	(*)	(*)	.1
Howard	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	—	(*)
Kent	—	—	1.4	1.4	—	—	—	1.4
Montgomery	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	.1
Prince Georges	—	—	9.8	9.8	—	.1	.2	10.1
Queen Annes	—	—	1.0	1.0	—	—	—	1.0
Somerset	—	—	2.9	2.9	—	—	—	2.9
Talbot	—	—	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	1.5
Washington	—	—	.8	.8	—	1.9	.8	3.5
Wicomico	—	—	6.2	6.2	—	—	—	6.2
Worcester	—	—	4.7	4.7	—	—	—	4.7
Total	—	—	72.0	72.0	—	39.3	40.4	151.7

\* Less than 50 cords.

# ROUND PULPWOOD PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHEAST, 1964

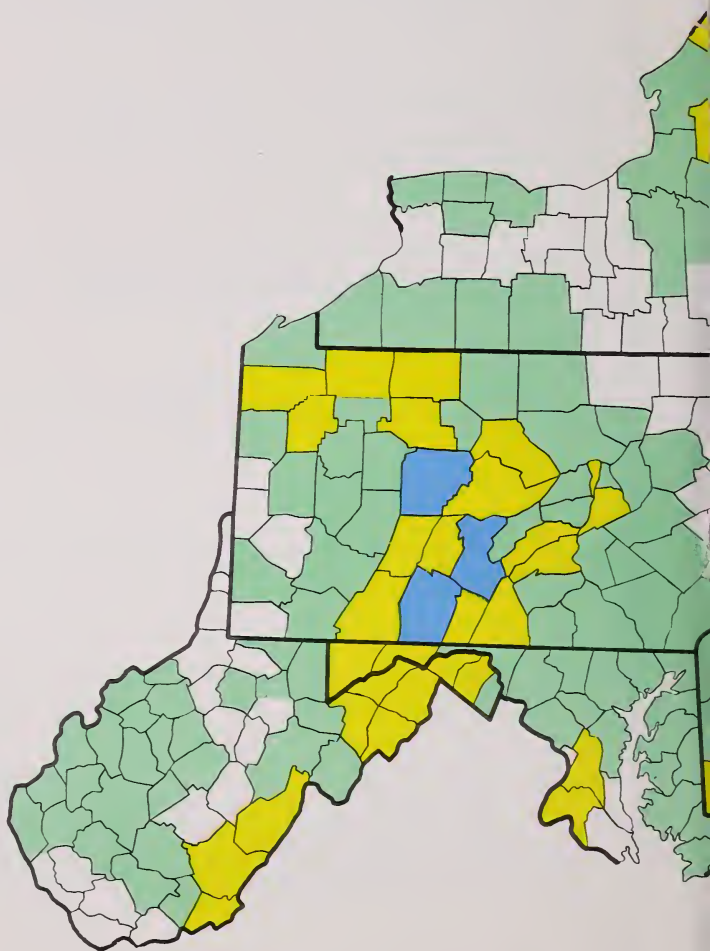
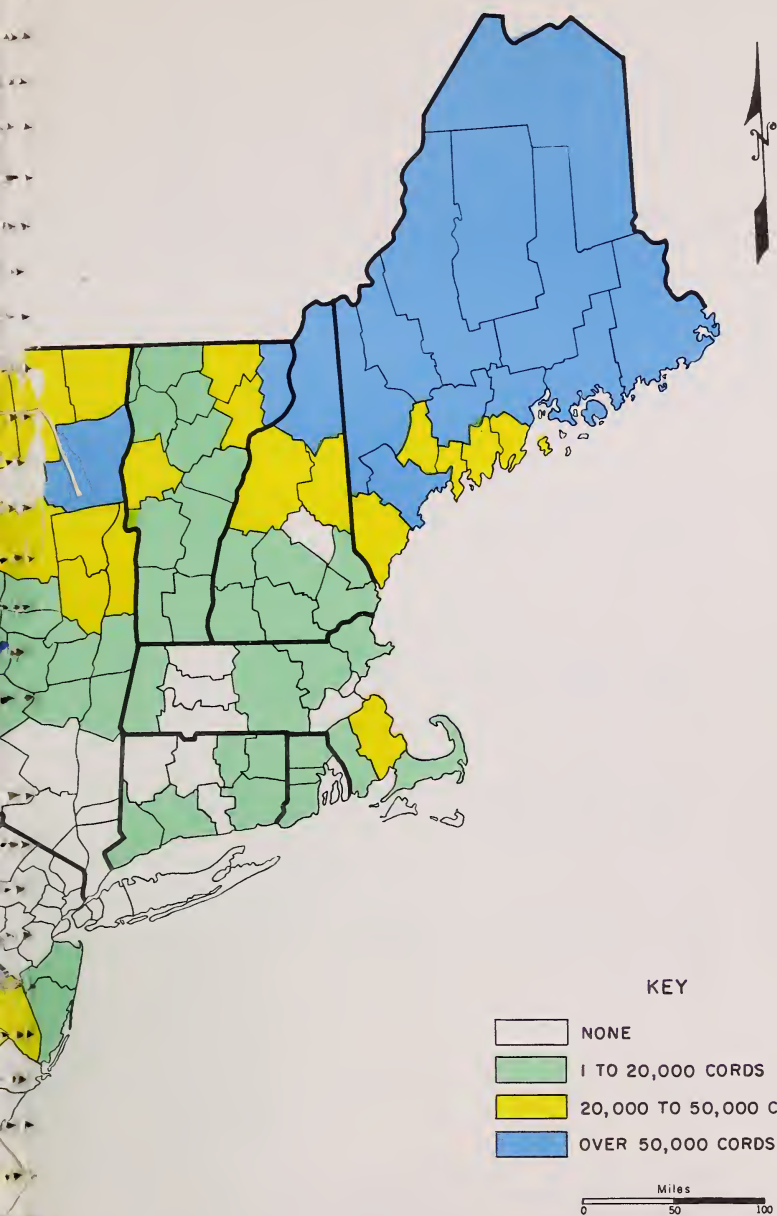


Figure 1.—The geographical pattern of round pulpwood production in the Northeast in 1964.



# ROUND PULPWOOD PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHEAST, 1964

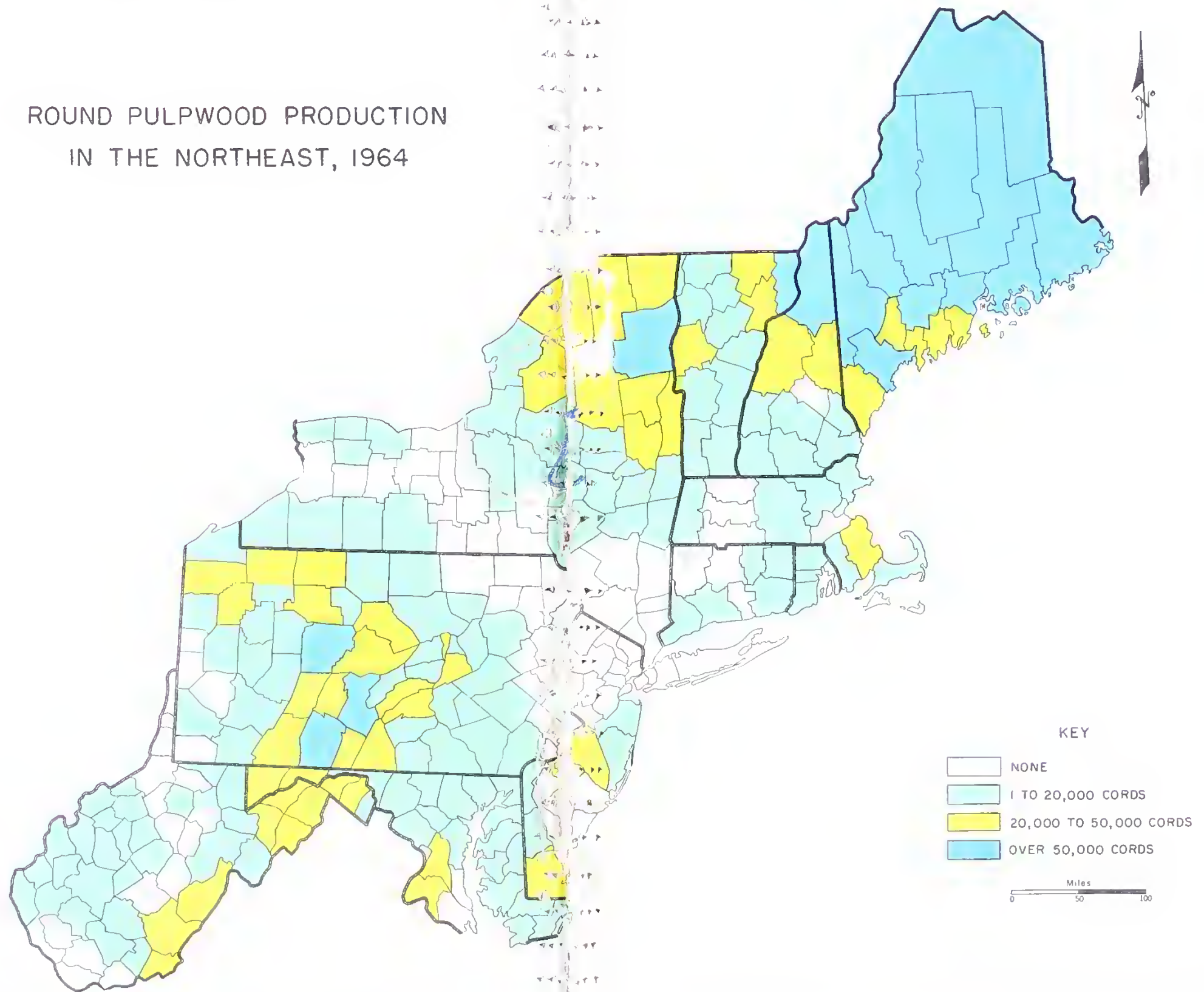


Figure 1.—The geographical pattern of round pulpwood production in the Northeast in 1964.





Table 9.—Round pulpwood production in Massachusetts, by county and species group, 1964  
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood			Hardwood				All species	
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		Total
Barnstable	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1
Berkshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	2.0	2.0
Bristol	—	—	2.6	2.6	—	1.2	1.4	2.6	5.2
Essex	—	—	—	—	—	—	.6	.6	.6
Franklin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hampshire	—	—	—	—	—	—	.5	.5	.5
Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norfolk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plymouth	—	—	8.5	8.5	—	3.4	4.0	7.4	15.9
Suffolk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worcester	—	—	—	—	—	—	.6	.6	.6
Total	—	—	11.2	11.2	—	4.6	9.1	13.7	24.9

Table 10.—Round pulpwood production in New Hampshire, by county and species group, 1964  
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood			Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	
Belknap	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carroll	1.1	.3	0.4	1.8	(*)	—	14.0	15.8
Cheshire	.1	(*)	(*)	.1	—	—	1.4	1.5
Coos	83.3	8.4	2.6	94.3	1.9	—	48.4	144.6
Grafton	10.4	.4	.6	11.4	.3	—	3.9	15.6
Hillsboro	.1	(*)	.2	.3	.1	—	1.0	1.4
Merimack	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	1.4	1.4
Rockingham	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.6	1.6
Strafford	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	3.0
Sullivan	.4	—	—	.4	—	—	.3	.7
Total	95.4	9.1	3.8	108.3	2.3	—	75.0	185.6

\* Less than 50 cords.

Table 11.— Round pulpwood production in New Jersey, by county and species group, 1964  
(In thousands of rough cords)

County <sup>1</sup>	Softwood				Hardwood			All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total
Burlington	—	—	17.5	17.5	—	3.9	—	3.9
Camden	—	—	4.6	4.6	—	7.7	—	7.7
Gloucester	—	—	6.4	6.4	—	3.8	—	3.8
Monmouth	—	—	7.5	7.5	—	—	—	—
Ocean	—	—	5.9	5.9	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	41.9	41.9	—	15.4	—	15.4
								57.3

<sup>1</sup> Counties with no production are omitted.

Table 12.—Round pulpwood production in New York, by county and species group, 1964  
(In thousands of rough cords)

County <sup>1</sup>	Softwood			Hardwood			All species	
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory		Other hardwoods
Albany	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.2
Allegany	—	—	0.5	0.5	—	—	1.5	1.5
Cattaraugus	—	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	—	3.6	3.6
Chautauqua	—	0.1	—	.1	.1	—	1.9	2.0
Clinton	6.7	.2	10.0	16.9	3.5	—	25.6	29.1
Columbia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	2.2
Cortland	(*)	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—
Delaware	.3	—	.5	.8	.1	—	1.3	1.4
Essex	6.4	.3	4.1	10.8	.7	—	44.9	45.6
Franklin	3.3	.2	1.3	4.8	.7	—	5.5	6.2
Fulton	1.8	—	—	1.8	.4	—	7.3	7.7
Genesee	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1
Greene	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1
Hamilton	25.4	1.1	—	26.5	.2	—	14.5	14.7
Herkimer	.3	.2	(*)	.5	(*)	—	.1	.1
Jefferson	.1	.2	3.0	3.3	.4	—	1.5	1.9
Lewis	6.4	.8	6.4	13.6	1.8	—	8.7	10.5
Madison	—	—	.2	.2	—	—	(*)	(*)
Monroe	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1

(CONTINUED)

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 12—CONTINUED

County <sup>1</sup>	Softwood			Hardwood			All species	
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory		Other hardwoods
Niagara	—	—	—	—	—	—	.1	.1
Oneida	3.7	.2	1.2	5.1	.2	—	8.9	9.1
Onondaga	—	(*)	.3	.3	.1	—	.5	1.0
Orleans	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)
Oswego	(*)	.1	5.2	5.3	.5	—	3.7	4.2
Otsego	—	—	1.6	1.6	—	—	4.1	4.1
Rensselaer	.1	—	—	.1	—	—	9.8	9.8
St. Lawrence	13.2	1.8	6.8	21.8	8.8	—	3.3	12.1
Saratoga	.9	1.8	.3	3.0	.7	—	21.9	22.6
Schenectady	—	(*)	.2	.2	(*)	—	1.5	1.5
Schoharie	.8	—	—	.8	—	—	2.6	2.6
Steuben	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—
Warren	2.5	1.9	.4	4.8	.6	—	25.7	26.3
Washington	.2	.4	.5	1.1	.3	—	18.2	18.5
Total	72.1	9.2	42.8	124.1	19.1	—	222.9	242.0
								366.1

\* Less than 50 cords.

<sup>1</sup> Counties with no production are omitted.



Table 13.—Round pulpwood production in Pennsylvania, by county and species group, 1964  
(In thousands of rough cords)

County <sup>1</sup>	Softwood			Hardwood			All species		
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory		Other hardwoods	Total
Adams	—	—	0.4	0.4	—	1.8	1.3	3.1	3.5
Bedford	—	0.4	14.3	14.7	—	21.1	21.2	42.3	57.0
Berks	—	—	1.5	1.5	—	—	—	—	1.5
Blair	—	(*)	2.1	2.1	—	8.6	5.9	14.5	16.6
Butler	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	.1	.1	.1
Cambria	—	.7	1.5	2.2	—	5.5	6.2	11.7	13.9
Cameron	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	.4	.6	1.0	1.0
Centre	—	.3	5.3	5.6	.5	34.2	4.5	39.2	44.8
Chester	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Clarion	—	(*)	—	(*)	—	1.7	1.4	3.1	3.1
Clearfield	—	3.1	4.2	7.3	.1	36.1	16.5	52.7	60.0
Clinton	—	—	2.2	2.2	(*)	7.5	.4	7.9	10.1
Columbia	—	.2	.7	.9	—	3.5	1.7	5.2	6.1
Crawford	—	.1	—	.1	.1	1.2	13.8	15.1	15.2
Cumberland	—	—	.6	.6	—	4.6	.3	4.9	5.5
Dauphin	—	(*)	.5	.5	—	.8	.3	1.1	1.6
Elk	—	.3	—	.3	.1	.9	42.7	43.7	44.0
Erie	—	.1	—	.1	—	—	3.6	3.6	3.7
Fayette	—	.1	—	.1	—	.9	1.8	2.7	2.8
Forest	—	—	—	—	.5	.6	4.3	5.4	5.4
Franklin	—	—	1.9	1.9	—	8.0	3.6	11.6	13.5

(CONTINUED)

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 13—CONTINUED

County <sup>1</sup>	Softwood			Hardwood			All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	
Fulton	—	.1	8.0	—	8.6	4.6	21.3
Huntingdon	—	.4	17.5	—	25.5	11.1	54.5
Indiana	—	—	—	—	.1	.3	.4
Jefferson	—	.1	—	.9	1.7	6.9	9.6
Juniata	—	.1	2.8	—	5.1	4.7	12.7
Lancaster	—	—	(*)	—	.4	.5	.9
Lebanon	—	—	(*)	—	—	—	(*)
Luzerne	—	.1	.4	—	2.2	1.1	3.8
Lycoming	—	.1	.9	.2	2.1	1.9	5.2
McKean	—	.7	—	.3	.7	45.0	46.7
Mercer	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.6
Mifflin	—	(*)	.3	—	.2	.1	.6
Montour	—	.1	.5	—	2.6	1.2	4.4
Northumberland	—	.4	1.4	—	7.7	3.7	13.2
Perry	—	.1	5.6	—	8.6	3.1	17.4
Potter	—	—	—	—	—	1.1	1.1
Schuylkill	—	—	.7	—	.7	.2	1.6
Snyder	—	.4	2.1	—	4.6	2.5	9.6
Somerset	—	(*)	2.6	—	8.0	8.8	19.4
Sullivan	—	.1	.2	1.9	1.0	.9	4.1
Tioga	—	(*)	.2	2.2	—	.3	2.7
Union	—	.2	.7	—	3.8	1.9	6.6
Venango	—	(*)	(*)	—	6.0	5.5	11.5

Warren	—	.3	—	—	.3	.6	.8	9.1	10.5	10.8
Washington	—	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	.2	.2	.2
Westmoreland	—	—	—	—	—	—	.3	.3	.6	.6
York	—	—	1.9	—	1.9	—	3.0	1.7	4.7	6.6
Total	—	8.5	81.0	89.5	7.4	231.4	247.2	486.0	575.5	

\* Less than 50 cords.

† Counties with no production are omitted.

Table 14.—Round pulpwood production in Rhode Island, by county and species group, 1964  
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood			Hardwood			All species		
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory		Other hardwoods	Total
Bristol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kent	—	—	1.2	1.2	—	2.8	.9	3.7	
Newport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Providence	—	—	2.3	2.3	—	1.0	.4	1.4	
Washington	—	—	.5	.5	—	.7	.4	1.1	
Total	—	—	4.0	4.0	—	4.5	1.7	6.2	
								10.2	

Table 15.—Round pulpwood production in Vermont, by county and species group, 1964  
(In thousands of rough cords)

County	Softwood			Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	
Addison	3.8	(*)	(*)	3.8	0.5	—	7.2	11.5
Bennington	1.4	—	—	1.4	.1	—	1.7	3.2
Caledonia	17.1	.9	.3	18.3	.2	—	1.1	19.6
Chittenden	3.1	.1	1.7	4.9	.4	—	1.6	6.9
Essex	39.7	.7	.1	40.5	.8	—	11.8	53.1
Franklin	8.2	.1	.8	9.1	—	—	.1	9.2
Grand Isle	—	—	.3	.3	—	—	1.4	1.7
Lamoille	3.2	.2	.1	3.5	(*)	—	.4	3.9
Orange	2.5	.1	.4	3.0	.1	—	.2	3.3
Orleans	8.7	1.0	(*)	9.7	.1	—	.2	10.0
Rutland	4.1	(*)	.1	4.2	1.0	—	2.8	8.0
Washington	3.5	.7	.1	4.3	.2	—	.9	5.4
Windham	6.4	.1	(*)	6.5	.1	—	2.0	8.6
Windsor	4.2	.2	.3	4.7	.3	—	.3	5.3
Total	105.9	4.1	4.2	114.2	3.8	—	31.7	149.7

\* Less than 50 cords.

Table 16.—Round pulpwood production in West Virginia, by county and species group, 1964

(In thousands of rough cords)

County <sup>1</sup>	Softwood			Hardwood				All species	
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods		Total
Berkeley	—	—	11.6	11.6	—	0.6	0.3	0.9	12.5
Boone	—	—	.1	.1	—	.2	.1	.3	.4
Braxton	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Cabell	—	—	3.7	3.7	—	—	—	—	3.7
Calhoun	—	—	.3	.3	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.3
Clay	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Fayette	—	—	.1	.1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1
Gilmer	—	—	—	—	—	.1	(*)	.1	.1
Grant	—	—	4.8	4.8	—	11.5	12.0	23.5	28.3
Greenbrier	—	—	1.7	1.7	—	15.5	15.5	31.0	32.7
Hampshire	—	—	19.5	19.5	—	13.8	13.8	27.6	47.1
Hardy	—	—	10.1	10.1	—	9.2	9.3	18.5	28.6
Harrison	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Jackson	—	—	1.7	1.7	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	1.7
Jefferson	—	—	.1	.1	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	.1
Kanawha	—	—	.1	.1	—	—	—	—	.1
Lincoln	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mason	—	—	6.4	6.4	—	.7	.5	1.2	7.6
Mineral	—	—	6.0	6.0	—	12.6	13.6	26.2	32.2
Monogalia	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—	(*)
Monroe	—	—	5.7	5.7	—	18.2	18.1	36.3	42.0

(CONTINUED)

TABLE 16—CONTINUED

County <sup>1</sup>	Softwood			Hardwood				All species
	Spruce and fir	Hemlock and tamarack	Pine	Total	Aspen and yellow-poplar	Oak and hickory	Other hardwoods	Total
Morgan	—	—	13.9	13.9	—	3.4	2.4	5.8
Ohio	—	—	.2	.2	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pendleton	—	—	3.4	3.4	—	2.2	2.5	4.7
Pleasants	—	—	.4	.4	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pocahontas	—	—	1.4	1.4	—	5.2	5.3	10.5
Preston	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	2.0	2.0	4.0
Putnam	—	—	1.2	1.2	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Raleigh	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.1	.1	.2
Randolph	—	—	.1	.1	—	2.0	2.0	4.0
Ritchie	—	—	3.1	3.1	—	.4	.4	.8
Roane	—	—	2.1	2.1	—	—	—	—
Summers	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	.1	.1	.2
Taylor	—	—	—	—	—	(*)	(*)	(*)
Tucker	—	—	.2	.2	—	3.7	3.8	7.5
Wayne	—	—	(*)	(*)	—	—	—	—
Wirt	—	—	6.0	6.0	—	.3	.3	.6
Wood	—	—	5.7	5.7	—	.4	.4	.8
Total	—	—	109.6	109.6	—	102.2	102.5	204.7
								314.3

\* Less than 50 cords.

<sup>1</sup> Counties with no production are omitted.

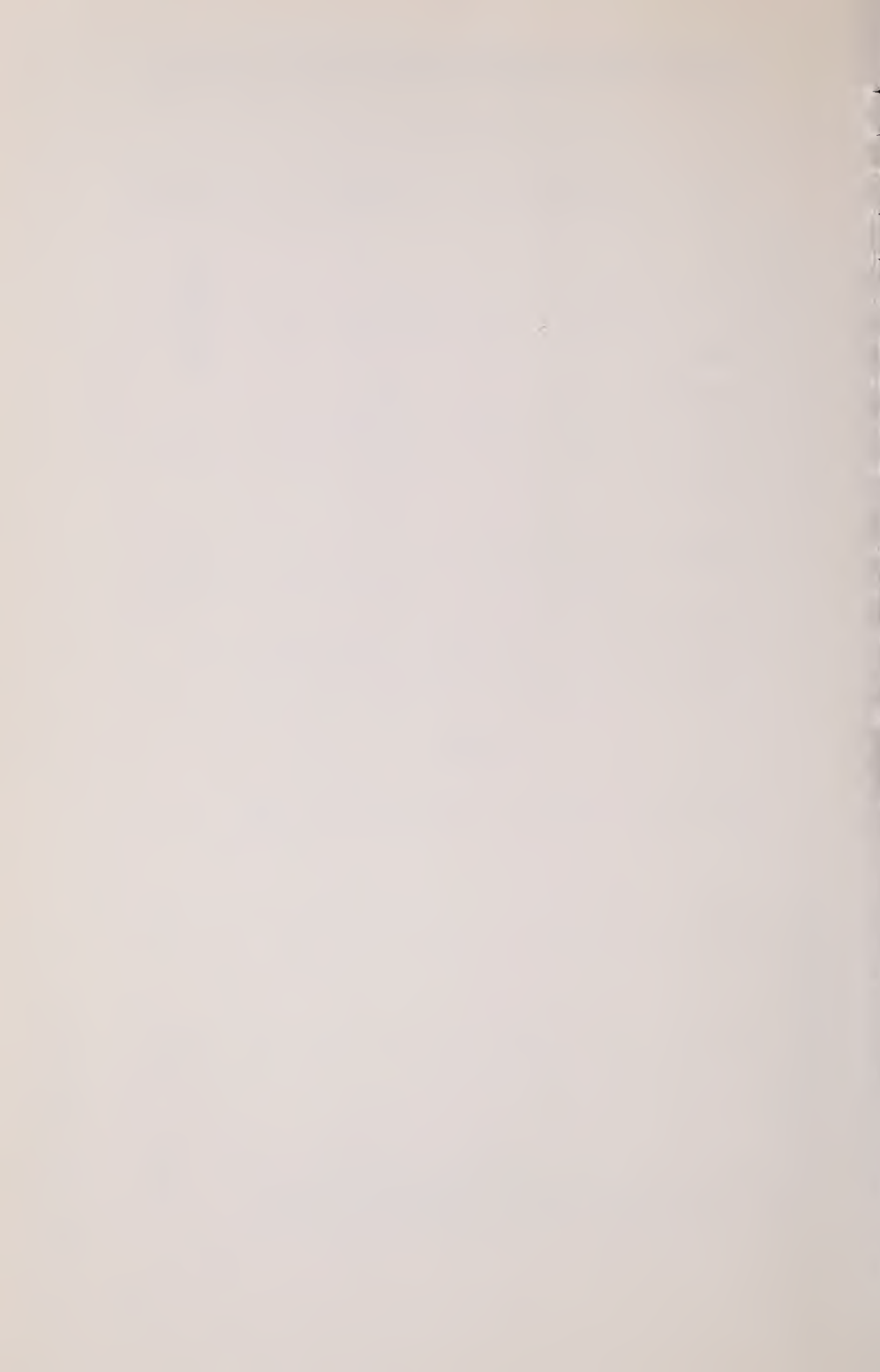


Table 17.—Round pulpwood production in the Northeast,  
by state and by receipts in-state and out-of-state, 1964

(In thousands of rough cords)

State	Total production	Received in-state	Received out-of-state
Connecticut	18.1	(d)	(d)
Delaware	32.0	—	32.0
Maine	2,242.8	2,183.2	59.6
Maryland	151.7	(d)	(d)
Massachusetts	24.9	(d)	(d)
New Hampshire	185.6	148.6	37.0
New Jersey	57.3	57.3	—
New York	366.1	343.9	22.2
Pennsylvania	575.5	522.0	53.5
Rhode Island	10.2	(d)	(d)
Vermont	149.7	25.3	124.4
West Virginia	314.3	—	314.3
Total	4,128.2	3,346.3	728.2

(d) Information withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual mills.





Kingsley, Neal P.

1967. Pulpwood production in the Northeast, 1964. NE.  
Forest Exp. Sta., Upper Darby, Pa.  
27 pp., illus. (U. S. Forest Serv. Resource Bull. NE-5)

The second in an annual series of reports on pulpwood production in the 12 Northeastern States, containing data by counties for round pulpwood production and data by states for wood-chip and other wood-industry byproducts. Compares 1963 and 1964 production. Also contains data on total receipts from outside the 12-state region.

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